

XVII. *Descriptions of New Lepidoptera from New Zealand.*
By EDWARD MEYRICK, B.A., F.Z.S., etc.

[Read October 16th, 1901.]

THE following new species of *Lepidoptera* from New Zealand were received from various sources; those attributed to the late Mr. Fereday were included amongst his collections which came into the possession of the Christchurch Museum, and were referred to me for examination.

CARADRINIDÆ.

Orthosia fortis, Butl.

Toxocampa fortis, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, 549.

A specimen, without locality, from Mr. Fereday's collection; previously unknown to me, and apparently to Mr. Hudson also. It is too poor for description (the original type is also exceedingly poor), but it appears to be properly referable to *Orthosia*; it can however be at once recognized as distinct from all other New Zealand species of the family by the peculiar black subbasal mark of the forewings, consisting of a small black triangular spot in disc near base, connected by anterior angle with a black triangular dilation of the lower end of subbasal line.

Leucania toroneura, n. sp.

♂. 30-32 m.m. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen light brownish-ochreous, somewhat golden-tinged, terminal joint of palpi moderate. Antennæ moderately bipectinated to near apex. Legs pale ochreous. Forewings with costa almost straight, apex obtuse, termen rather obliquely rounded; light brownish-ochreous; veins marked with more or less distinct slender blackish streaks, especially median and subdorsal: cilia pale brownish-ochreous. Hindwings fuscous; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Four specimens, Mount Cook, at 2500 feet, in December (G. V. Hudson). A neat and distinct species.

PLUSIADÆ.

Hyphenodes anticlina, n. sp.

Rhapsa octias, Huds., N. Zeal. Lep., 37, pl. vi, 7, nec Meyr.

♂ ♀. 24-28 m.m. Head and thorax pale whitish-ochreous, sprinkled with fuscous and dark fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa arched anteriorly, slightly sinuate in middle, termen oblique, waved, concave on upper half, obtusely angulated on vein 4; pale whitish-ochreous, irregularly sprinkled with fuscous or brownish-ochreous; a short blackish line from costa almost at base; first line irregularly dentate, blackish, more or less partially obsolete; a rhomboidal spot of blackish-fuscous suffusion in disc above middle, above which are two short blackish-fuscous marks from costa; space between this and second line forming an irregular suffused white spot; costal edge above this dark fuscous dotted with whitish; second line waved, whitish, interruptedly edged anteriorly with blackish, curved inwards on lower half; subterminal dentate, pale, edged with fuscous, space between second and subterminal lines on upper third filled with blackish-fuscous; a terminal series of undefined dark fuscous dots: cilia fuscous-whitish, mixed with fuscous. Hindwings grey-whitish sprinkled with grey; a faint pale curved postmedian line, darker-edged anteriorly.

Two specimens, Wellington (G. V. Hudson), frequenting dense forest ravines, from October to December. It is in all essential structure a true *Hyphenodes*, though differing from all other described species of the genus in the peculiar form of the forewings. For Mr. Hudson's unfortunate confusion of this species with the Australian *Hyperaucha octias*, Meyr., I must admit the responsibility, having misled Mr. Hudson by a wrong identification; the cause of my error I cannot now exactly determine, but I am able to correct it with precision; *Hyperaucha octias* is widely different, generically and specifically, and is known only from Australia; the original description of the genus and species and the Australian localities quoted are all perfectly correct, and refer to it only, but the New Zealand locality is erroneous, and is at the bottom of the subsequent confusion.

PHYCITIDÆ.

Homæosoma anaspila, n. sp.

♀. 16-21 m.m. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous, irrorated with white. Forewings very narrow, posteriorly somewhat dilated; 4 and

5 stalked ; white, more or less irrorated with fuscous ; first line cloudy, fuscous, angulated in middle, but usually quite obsolete : cilia pale fuscous, irrorated with white. Hindwings whitish-fuscous, termen slenderly dark fuscous ; cilia whitish, with a faint fuscous subbasal line.

I took one specimen at Waipukurau (North Island) in March, and received another from Christchurch from Mr. Fereday, and have now seen a third also from Christchurch. I had hesitated previously to describe the species, hoping for more material, as it is so near the common Australian *H. vagella*, but now think it advisable to do so. It is very similar to *H. vagella*, but is entirely without the discal spot and second line (always distinct in *vagella*), usually without the first line also. The recent determination of two other very similar and closely allied, yet certainly distinct species from the Hawaiian Islands undoubtedly increases the probability that this will also prove to be a good species, but it seems very scarce.

CRAMBIDÆ.

Orocrambus thymiastes, n. sp.

♀. 18 m.m. Head dark fuscous mixed with orange-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, white beneath. Thorax dark fuscous, shoulders and two dorsal stripes orange-ochreous. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa hardly arched, apex obtuse, termen rather obliquely rounded ; deep golden-brown ; a pale yellowish streak along submedian fold from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, deeper yellow towards base, and another from above apex of this to middle of termen, these enclosed in a broad longitudinal band of blackish-fuscous suffusion ; a short yellow streak on dorsum near base : cilia pale shining golden-brownish, mixed with grey, tips paler. Hindwings blackish-grey ; cilia grey, with darker basal line.

One specimen, West Plains, Invercargill (A. Philpott).

Crambus antimorus, n. sp.

♂. 17 m.m. Head, palpi, and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous mixed with golden-ochreous, palpi white beneath except at apex. Antennæ wholly pubescent, ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex somewhat obtuse-angled, termen rather obliquely rounded ; golden-bronzy-ochreous mixed with rather dark fuscous ; extreme costal edge whitish ; a straight

moderately broad snow-white median longitudinal streak from base to termen; dorsum narrowly snow-white throughout: cilia snow-white, basal half suffused with whitish-ochreous. Hindwings white, partially faintly tinged with ochreous; cilia white.

One specimen, Mount Cook, at 2500 feet, in December (Hudson). Belongs to the group of *æthonellus*, but conspicuously distinct by the white hindwings.

Crambus heteranthes, n. sp.

♂. 16 m.m. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous mixed with golden-ochreous, palpi white beneath except at apex. Antennæ wholly pubescent, ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen dark bronzy-fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex hardly obtuse, termen straight or faintly sinuate, rather oblique, rounded beneath; golden-bronzy-ochreous mixed with dark fuscous; a straight moderate snow-white median longitudinal streak from base to termen: cilia whitish-fuscous, with dark grey subbasal line, interrupted with white on median streak. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia whitish-fuscous, basal half dark grey.

Two specimens, Mount Cook, at 2500 feet, in December (Hudson). Also allied to *C. æthonellus*, but distinguished by the dark fuscous intermixture of the forewings, which in *æthonellus* are uniform golden-bronzy-ochreous.

PYRAUSTIDÆ.

Scoparia torodes, n. sp.

♂. 19-20 m.m. Head and thorax white sprinkled with dark fuscous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, white mixed with dark fuscous, towards base beneath clear white. Antennal ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; white; a dark fuscous basal fascia from costa, reaching half across wing; basal area up to first line mixed with ochreous and dark fuscous; lines white, remote, first curved, edged posteriorly by an irregular streak of fuscous and dark fuscous scales, strongest towards costa, second twice sinuate, edged anteriorly by a strong dark fuscous streak; orbicular and claviform small, roundish, dark fuscous, confluent with dark margin of first line; an X-shaped dark fuscous discal mark, anteriorly touching a cloudy triangular dark fuscous spot on costa beyond middle; terminal area beyond second line dark fuscous, with a broad irregular white subterminal line confluent in middle with

second line, and slightly interrupted above this: cilia whitish, with two cloudy dark fuscous lines. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$, light grey; cilia whitish, with two grey lines.

Two specimens, Mount Cook, in February (Fereday). Apparently nearest to *S. philetæra* and *S. periphanes*, but superficially very distinct.

Scoparia parachalca, n. sp.

♂. 17 m.m. Head and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi 2, dark fuscous, white towards base beneath. Antennal ciliations $\frac{1}{3}$. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, faintly sinuate, little oblique, rounded beneath; rather dark fuscous, with a few fine whitish scales; subbasal, first, and second lines indicated by broad golden-bronzy suffusion, but quite undefined; terminal area wholly suffused with golden-bronzy: cilia fuscous, pale-mixed, with darker subbasal line. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$, rather dark fuscous, darker posteriorly; cilia as in forewings.

One specimen, Mount Cook, at 2500 feet, in December (Hudson). Very distinct and peculiar; probably allied to *S. organæa*.

Scoparia organæa, n. sp.

♂. 16-17 m.m. Head and thorax blackish or dark fuscous, somewhat mixed with whitish. Palpi 2, fuscous mixed with black and white, towards base beneath white. Antennal ciliations $\frac{1}{3}$. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, little oblique, rounded beneath; dark fuscous, irregularly irrorated with whitish; an oblique black subbasal streak from costa to submedian fold, white-edged anteriorly; a black suffusion above some ochreous scales on dorsum near base; first and second lines rather thick, black, first anteriorly whitish-edged, oblique, nearly straight, very slightly bent below middle, second posteriorly whitish-edged at extremities, almost straight, very slightly curved near costa; orbicular and claviform small, black, connected with first line; discal mark X-shaped, more or less imperfect, black, upper part more or less filled with brownish-ochreous, and lower with white; these spots and lines sometimes partially mixed with brownish-ochreous scales; subterminal line barely indicated by a few whitish scales, præsubterminal space sometimes sprinkled with brownish-ochreous: cilia fuscous, mixed with whitish, with dark fuscous subbasal line, tips whitish. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$, dark fuscous, rather lighter towards base; cilia as in forewings.

Five specimens, Mount Cook, at 2500 feet, in December (Hudson). Very distinct; perhaps most allied to *S. epicremna* by the form of the lines, but readily distinguished by these being strong and black, whereas in *epicremna* the second line is white, without black edging.

Scoparia alopecias, n. sp.

♂ 23 m.m., ♀ 18 m.m. Head, palpi, and thorax ferruginous-brown; palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, white towards base beneath. Antennal ciliations of ♂ $\frac{1}{3}$. Abdomen brownish. Forewings elongate, gradually dilated, costa nearly straight, slightly sinuate, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, rather oblique; ferruginous-brown, in ♂ sprinkled with white towards termen: cilia greyish-ochreous, with two cloudy ferruginous-brown shades. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$, in ♂ very pale whitish-fuscous, slightly brassy-tinged, termen suffused with fuscous, in ♀ fuscous, becoming darker posteriorly; cilia fuscous-whitish, in ♀ fuscous at base.

Two specimens, Mount Cook, in February (Fereday). Probably allied to *S. axena* in general characters, but very distinct.

Scoparia chalara, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 23-25 m.m. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, sometimes mixed with fuscous and whitish. Palpi $3\frac{1}{4}$, whitish-ochreous mixed with fuscous, white towards base beneath. Antennal ciliations in ♂ $\frac{1}{2}$. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, oblique, rounded beneath; whitish-ochreous, more or less mixed or tinged with brownish-ochreous and sometimes with whitish, and in disc with dark fuscous; first and second lines whitish, usually very indistinct, first right-angled in middle, usually nearly obsolete, posteriorly obscurely dark-edged, second nearly straight, parallel to termen, slightly sinuate inwards below costa; orbicular indicated by an undefined dark fuscous longitudinal mark; claviform obsolete; discal 8-shaped, obscurely outlined with dark fuscous; subterminal line indicated by cloudy whitish suffusion along termen or obsolete; a more or less distinct series of dark fuscous terminal dots: cilia whitish-fuscous, with two cloudy dark fuscous lines. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{3}$, whitish-ochreous, brassy-tinged; cilia whitish, base ochreous-tinged.

Six specimens, Mount Cook, in December and February (Hudson, Fereday). Closely allied to *S. octophora*, for which it might be mistaken; it differs from that species

by the pale colouring, much straighter second line of forewings, and absence of terminal infuscation of hindwings. *S. legnota* is much smaller, whiter, and more distinctly marked.

EPIBLEMIDÆ.

Strepsicrates emplasta, n. sp.

♀. 13 m.m. Head and thorax ochreous-white, forehead and shoulders with dark fuscous spots. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; shining white, with some irregular brown black-marked striæ, strongest on basal and apical areas, little marked on dorsal half of median area; edge of basal patch marked by a strong rather irregular stria; a blackish-fuscous blotch on costa beyond middle extending half across wing; a triangular brown black-marked tornal spot, reaching half across wing; a longitudinal dark brown dash towards costa before apex; a dark brown streak along termen; cilia fuscous, mixed with whitish and blackish. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey, with darker subbasal line; veins 3 and 4 coincident.

One specimen, Invercargill (Hudson).

TORTRICIDÆ.

Pyrgotis pyramidias, n. sp.

♂. 16 m.m. Head orange. Palpi ochreous mixed with dark fuscous. Thorax orange-ochreous. Forewings rather elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, prominent, termen oblique, rather sharply concave on upper half, prominent in middle; reddish-ochreous, sprinkled with dark crimson, suffusedly irrorated with whitish except towards base and dorsal spot; a sharp white triangular dorsal spot before middle, reaching nearly half across wing, anterior side shortest, enclosing two dark reddish-fuscous dorsal dots; cilia reddish-ochreous, with dark reddish median line, basal half whitish-mixed. Hindwings whitish-grey, becoming whitish towards costa, greyer terminally; cilia whitish, with grey basal line.

One specimen, Invercargill (Philpott).

Proscelena emphanes, n. sp.

♀. 14 m.m. Head and thorax deep ferruginous. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched anteriorly, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, vertical, rounded beneath; deep

ferruginous, irregularly strewn with reddish-ochreous ; space between basal patch and central fascia forming an oblique band glossed with ashy-purplish ; central fascia edged posteriorly by an oblique white bar from costa, not reaching half across wing, beyond which is a triangular ochreous-yellow costal spot ; a purplish-lead-metallic streak before tornus, reaching half across wing, and a similar sub-terminal streak from costa to tornus : cilia ferruginous, with a purplish basal line, becoming yellow-whitish towards tips beneath apex. Hindwings dark fuscous, rather lighter towards base.

One specimen, Mount Peel, at 5400 feet (Hudson).

Harmologa petrias, n. sp.

♂. 15 m.m. Head and thorax fuscous, mixed with dark fuscous, ochreous, and whitish ; thorax crested. Abdomen rather dark fuscous. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, little oblique, rounded beneath ; fuscous irregularly sprinkled with whitish ; markings formed by ochreous irroration, mixed especially on edges with black ; basal patch with outer edge somewhat obtusely angulated in middle ; central fascia moderate, somewhat irregular-edged ; costal patch rhomboidal, almost confluent with an erect suboval spot from tornus : cilia fuscous mixed with whitish. Hindwings rather dark fuscous, darker terminally ; cilia whitish-fuscous, with a fuscous line.

I took one specimen at Invercargill in December.

Harmologa achrosta, n. sp.

♂. 12 m.m. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, rather oblique ; dark fuscous, partially suffusedly glossed with ashy-purplish, without defined markings : cilia fuscous, with a darker line. Hindwings dark fuscous.

One specimen (rather poor), Mount Arthur, at 2800 feet (Hudson).

Cacæcia fervida, n. sp.

♂. 13 m.m. Head and thorax dark fuscous, mixed with deep ferruginous. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique, rounded beneath, costal fold strong, from base to $\frac{1}{2}$; ashy-purple, with ferruginous reflections ; dorsum dotted alternately with dark fuscous and whitish ; irregular partly interrupted pale ochreous

transverse strigæ, becoming bright deep ferruginous on costa, thicker and partially confluent towards dorsum before middle; a rather narrow bright deep ferruginous fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to termen above tornus, much dilated on costa, edged with pale ochreous scales: cilia ferruginous, basal half suffused with ashy-grey. Hindwings dark grey, darker posteriorly; cilia grey-whitish, with dark grey basal line.

One specimen, Kaitoka, in November (Hudson).

Cacæcia orthropis, n. sp.

♂. 19–22 m.m. Head and thorax light brownish-ochreous, sometimes mixed with ferruginous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings rather broad, costa rather strongly arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate below apex, hardly oblique, rounded beneath; costal fold very slight, from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; whitish-ochreous, sometimes much mixed or suffused with reddish-ochreous or light brownish, especially on posterior half; costa and dorsum more or less dotted with dark fuscous; a fuscous striga indicating edge of basal patch, obtusely angulated above middle, becoming obsolete dorsally; central fascia dark reddish-fuscous or red-brown on upper half, obsolete on lower half or with edges faintly indicated; costal patch triangular, suffused, reddish-brown, tending to be merged in general suffusion; two blackish dots towards termen in middle, and three transversely placed above tornus: cilia whitish-ochreous, mostly suffused with reddish-brown or light fuscous. Hindwings ochreous-whitish (in the Dunedin specimen fuscous-tinged), partially often faintly grey-spotted, more or less tinged or suffused with light fuscous towards dorsum; cilia ochreous-whitish, with grey basal line.

Nine specimens, Nelson and Dunedin, in January (self); Wellington (Hudson).

GELECHIADÆ.

Gelechia hippeis, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 15–16 m.m. Head ochreous-white. Palpi ochreous-white, basal joint and a subapical band of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax dark purplish-fuscous. Abdomen light ochreous. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, acutely pointed; rather dark purplish-bronzy-fuscous; stigmata darker, obscurely defined, first discal obliquely beyond plical and near second: cilia pale whitish-ochreous, towards base bronzy-tinged. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 nearly parallel; whitish-grey; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

Two specimens, Christchurch, taken at light in December (Fereday).

ŒCOPHORIDÆ.

Gymnobathra thetodes, n. sp.

♂. 18–19 m.m. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, partially fuscous-tinged. Palpi whitish, more or less irrorated with dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish, dotted with dark fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish, more or less banded with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen oblique, barely subsinuate beneath apex; pale ochreous, sprinkled with fuscous, sometimes indistinctly streaked longitudinally with whitish; stigmata rather large, ill-defined, dark fuscous, plical rather obliquely beyond first discal; a hardly perceptible pale angulated postmedian line, veins preceding this more or less marked with dark fuscous; a series of very obscure dark dots on termen and apical portion of costa: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Three specimens, Akaroa and Oakley, in November and January (Fereday). The most obscure-looking species of the genus.

Borkhausenia (Ecophora) actinias, n. sp.

♂. 16–18 m.m. Head yellow. Palpi whitish, base of terminal joint, and second joint except towards apex dark fuscous externally. Antennæ grey. Thorax yellow, shoulders dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen rather strongly oblique; yellow; a thick dark fuscous costal streak along basal third, posteriorly suffused; plical stigma well-marked, dark fuscous, placed in an undefined streak of dark fuscous irroration extending from disc above middle to dorsum before middle but sometimes almost obsolete; second discal stigma dark fuscous, connected with tornus by a wedge-shaped dark fuscous streak; a cloudy fuscous or dark fuscous curved subterminal line, sharply indented inwards beneath costa; a small fuscous or dark fuscous apical spot: cilia yellow, with thick dark fuscous bars at apex and tornus. Hindwings grey, becoming dark grey posteriorly; cilia grey.

Four specimens, Wellington (Hudson).

Borkhausenia hoplodesma, Meyr.

There is a series of this species in Mr. Fereday's collection, from which I find that, whilst the original

example described is normal, the species varies largely; in some specimens the grey fasciæ are wholly obsolete, or replaced by a general vague, grey irroration; however the species remains distinct and easy of recognition.

ELACHISTIDÆ.

Stathmopoda aposema, n. sp.

♂. 19 m.m. Head, antennæ, and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Abdomen pale grey, towards base pale ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair dark grey, posterior pair grey-spotted. Forewings whitish-ochreous, with a few light brownish scales, and a light brownish suffusion along termen; a grey elongate submedian mark in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia light fuscous, on costa whitish-ochreous. Hindwings dark grey, pale and thinly scaled towards base; cilia grey.

I took one specimen at Auckland in December.

Stathmopoda mysteriastis, n. sp.

♂. 13 m.m. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax pale whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey, margins whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair dark fuscous, posterior pair spotted with dark fuscous. Forewings pale whitish-ochreous; a suffused shining grey streak along costa from base to apex, a second through disc, and a third along fold to tornus and thence along termen to apex, these all confluent at base and apex and very indistinctly separable throughout: cilia grey. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

I took one specimen at Auckland in December, in the same place as the previous insect, it is therefore conceivable that they are forms of one very variable species; however, having now waited fifteen years for further material without getting it, I think it best to publish them as distinct.

PLUTELLIDÆ.

Yponomeuta cuprea, n. sp.

♂. 15 m.m. Head and thorax pale ochreous, coppery-tinged. Palpi coppery-ochreous, terminal joint much longer than second. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen sinuate, very oblique; light brownish-ochreous, with strong coppery reflections; a fine blackish streak along central third of submedian fold; a black discal dot at $\frac{3}{4}$; dorsum to beyond tornus irregularly

dotted with blackish scales : cilia pale brownish-ochreous, with two indistinct brownish lines. Hindwings grey ; cilia light grey.

One specimen, unlabelled, but probably from Christchurch (Fereday). This is an interesting addition, the genus *Yponomeuta* not having been previously recorded from New Zealand ; the present species, though quite normal in structure, differs widely in superficial appearance from any other.

Plutella antiphona, n. sp.

♀. 14 m.m. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, tuft long, mixed with fuscous. Antennæ whitish, with narrow median, two ante-apical bands, and apex blackish. Thorax ochreous-whitish, shoulders sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, long-pointed ; pale whitish-ochreous, with longitudinal rows of small ochreous spots ; dorsal half wholly fuscous mixed with blackish, upper edge somewhat irregular, running from base of costa to apex of wing : cilia ochreous-whitish, on costa spotted with brownish irroration, on termen brownish-suffused, with blackish line. Hindwings with veins 5 and 6 stalked ; grey ; cilia light greyish-ochreous

One specimen, Wellington (Hudson).

TINEIDÆ.

Amphixystis. n. g.

Head smooth on crown, with a raised fillet between antennæ, behind which are two short erect pencils of scales, face smooth, oblique. Tongue obsolete. Antennæ 1, basal joint moderate, swollen, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, slender, smooth, cylindrical, second joint ascending, terminal joint shorter, porrected, obtuse. Maxillary palpi long, several-jointed, folded. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings : 1b simple, 2 and 3 remote from angle, 4 and 5 connate from angle, 6 and 7 stalked, 7 to costa, 8 and 9 approximated to 7, 10 remote, 11 from before middle. Hindwings $\frac{3}{2}$, linear-lanceolate, cilia 3 ; 2, 3, 4, 5 equidistant, 6 and 7 connate, 6 to apex.

A singular genus, perhaps most related to the Australian *Hieroxestis*, itself very peculiar and apparently isolated.

A. hapsimacha, n. sp.

♀. 13 m.m. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; whitish-ochreous, with a few fuscous scales on veins; costal edge near apex dark fuscous: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings brassy-grey; cilia light grey, slightly purplish-tinged.

One specimen, Wellington (Hudson).

Dryadaula pactolia, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 8-11 m.m. Head ochreous-yellowish. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennæ ochreous-whitish ringed with dark fuscous, with three or four dark fuscous bands on apical half. Thorax ochreous-yellowish, spotted with dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings broad-lanceolate; rather dark shining bronzy-fuscous, with a suffused deep ochreous-yellow streak along submedian fold, extending at base to dorsum; two slender white transverse fasciæ, first from $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa to $\frac{3}{8}$ of dorsum, angulated below middle, second from middle of costa to middle of dorsum, angulated in middle, dilated on costa; a straight erect white line from tornus, not reaching costa; an irregular whitish outwards-angulated line from $\frac{5}{8}$ of costa to above middle of termen: cilia pale fuscous, basal half barred with dark bronzy-fuscous and whitish. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Four specimens, Nelson and Bealey River, in January (self); Wellington (Hudson).

EreUNETIS exospila, n. sp.

♂. 12 m.m. Head whitish-ochreous, between antennæ infuscated. Palpi whitish-ochreous, externally partially infuscated. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, ringed with fuscous. Thorax ochreous. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; brownish-ochreous; a white costal streak from base, separating at $\frac{2}{3}$ into two branches which run to termen in middle and below apex, and partially confluent towards base with a straight white streak from base of costa to termen above tornus; a round black apical spot, partly in cilia, preceded by a fine black bar in costal cilia and surmounted by two diverging fuscous bars, cilia otherwise ochreous-whitish, with two fuscous bars below apex. Hindwings and cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

I took one specimen at Whangarei in December.

SUPPLEMENT.

EPIBLEMIDÆ.

Epiblema aphrias, n. sp.

♂. 9 m.m. Head white, sides of crown mixed with dark grey. Palpi white, mixed with dark grey except towards base. Antennæ grey. Thorax white sprinkled with grey. Abdomen dark grey, anal tuft whitish. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, termen nearly straight, rather strongly oblique; whitish, with a few scattered grey strigulæ; basal area more mixed with grey, limited by a rather broad ochreous-grey fascia reaching from dorsum $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing, its lower half blackish; central fascia moderate, ochreous-grey, with several small spots of black scales, bifurcate on costa, dilated on tornus; a small ochreous-grey spot on costa towards apex, and a patch on upper half of termen, sometimes confluent: cilia grey, tips whitish. Hindwings dark grey, lighter towards base; cilia grey; 3 and 4 coincident.

I took two specimens at Invercargill in December. This species is allied to *fugitivana*, Meyr.; I think the genus *Protithona* must be merged in *Epiblema*.

TORTRICIDÆ.

Adoxophyes trichroa, n. sp.

♀. 19 m.m. Head, palpi, and thorax dark reddish-fuscous mixed with whitish-ochreous, shoulders with a ferruginous spot. Antennæ whitish, ringed with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings moderate, elongate-oblong, costa anteriorly moderately arched, posteriorly straight, apex somewhat produced, termen sinuate, rather oblique; deep brown-reddish; an irregular shining white streak above middle from base to costa before apex, attenuated towards base, about middle, and at $\frac{3}{4}$; costal area above this streak suffused with ferruginous-ochreous, rest of wing suffusedly mixed with shining white and blackish, apex beneath streak wholly blackish; a shining white suffused subcostal streak on basal $\frac{1}{3}$, and one along fold from base to near tornus, interrupted at $\frac{1}{3}$: cilia deep brown-reddish, mixed with whitish and dark fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish, basal third grey.

I took one specimen at Whangarei in December.

Cacæcia postvittana, Walk.

This common Australian species was bred at Christchurch by Mr. Fereday from a larva feeding in imported apples, and has also been taken at Wellington by Mr. Hudson, probably similarly introduced; there is no proof yet that it has established itself, but being very polyphagous it may probably do so.

Cacæcia astrologana, Meyr.

A Tasmanian species, which has been also met with at Wellington by Mr. Hudson; whether native or introduced there is no evidence to show.

ELACHISTIDÆ.

Batrachedra tristicta, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10-11 m.m. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs fuscous-whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint with short scale-projection, subbasal and subapical spots of second joint, and basal and subapical spots of terminal dark fuscous. Forewings whitish, irrorated with fuscous and sprinkled with dark fuscous; first and second discal stigmata elongate, black, first somewhat before middle; a round black apical dot: cilia very pale whitish-fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia pale whitish-fuscous.

Two specimens taken at Makatoku, in March.

Batrachedra agaura, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-17 m.m. Head pale whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish, second joint dark fuscous towards apex, scale-projection slight, terminal joint more or less suffused with dark fuscous except base and apex. Antennæ and thorax whitish-ochreous, reddish-tinged. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs dark fuscous, suffusedly ringed with ochreous-whitish. Forewings whitish-ochreous or pale reddish-ochreous, more or less suffused with dark fuscous or dark reddish-fuscous irroration; plical and first and second discal stigmata large, dark fuscous, plical at $\frac{2}{3}$, first discal slightly beyond middle: cilia pale fuscous, on costa ochreous-whitish dotted with dark fuscous, round apex with a black basal line. Hindwings rather dark fuscous; cilia light fuscous or pale ochreous.

Eight specimens, taken at Whangarei, Nelson, and Mount Arthur, in December and January.

